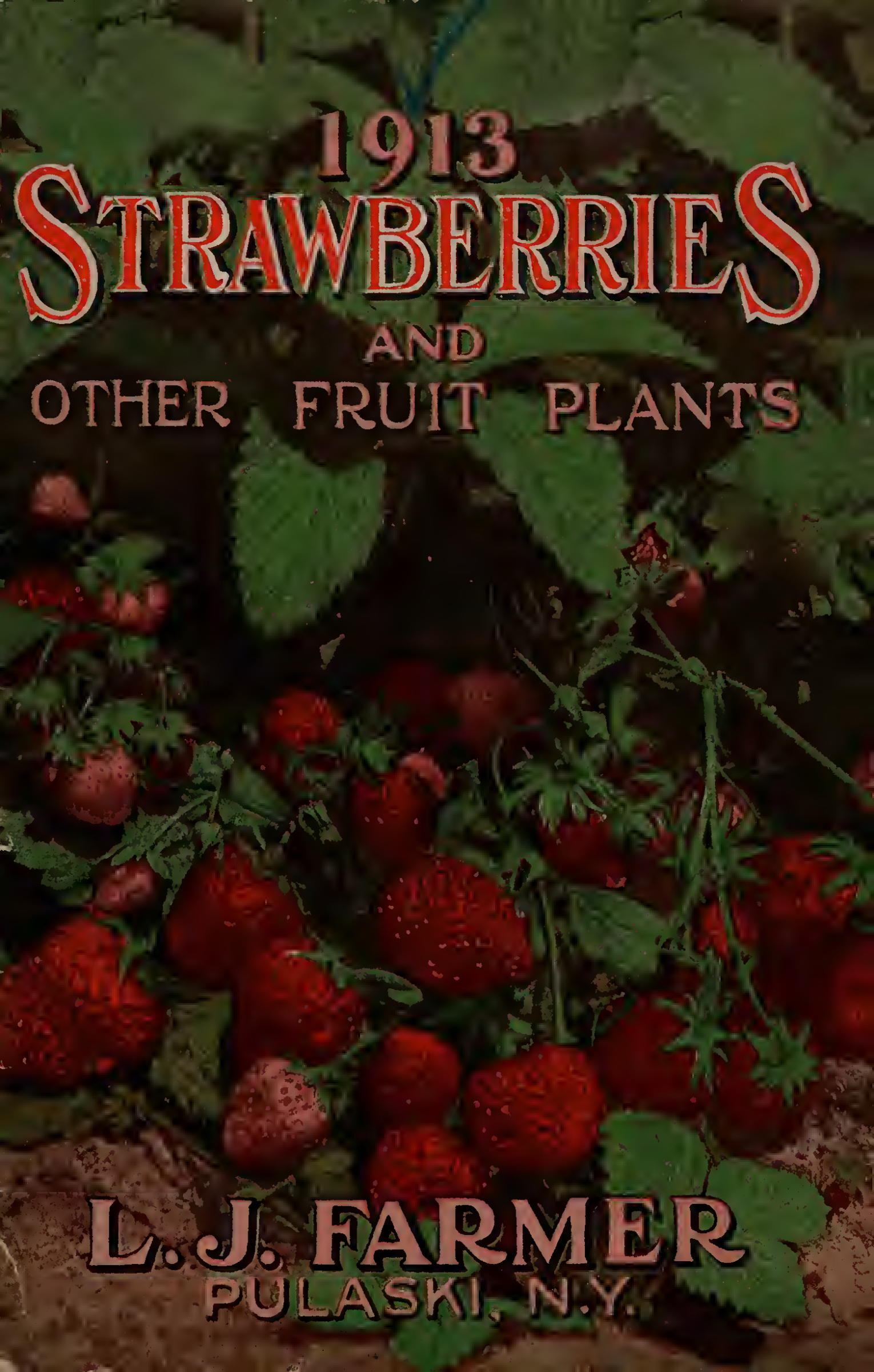

1913
STRAWBERRIES
AND
OTHER FRUIT PLANTS
L. J. FARMER
PULASKI, N.Y.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

EVERBEARING
STRAWBERRY
"SUPERB"
OCTOBER, 27, 1910.

ROCKHILL'S No. 16

To Our Patrons

We thank those who have so liberally patronized us in the past and hope for a continuance of your orders. To the new customers that come to us this and in succeeding years, we extend a welcome and assure them that their orders will be appreciated and we hope to handle their business in such a way that they will continue to trade with us. 1913 marks the thirtieth year that we have been in the strawberry business, and during this time we have furnished plants to nearly thirty thousand families all over America and in many foreign countries. We have always had the interests of our customers at heart and believe we have done a good deal of good for our fellow men. We have many customers on our books who have traded with us nearly every year during all this time.

We point with pride to the long list of valuable varieties of fruits that we have introduced and brought to the attention of the public.

We have an immense stock of plants of all leading varieties, have more of the fall bearing strawberry plants than all other growers combined. We want your trade and will use you right.

General Information

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

Prices.

Prices in this catalogue set aside all former quotations.

When Ordering

Use the order sheet and return envelope sent in catalogue. Please send in your order early. Write plainly and give your full name and address.

Club Orders.

If neighbors and friends would club together, they could get benefit of lowest prices and save express charges; it would also save us time.

Plants by Mail, Express and Freight.

When the distance is great and the package small, we advise having the order sent by mail. Postage is 8c per pound, and we can send 11 pounds in one package. Parcels Post can be used for plants as well as other articles. We advise shipment by express in most cases, as we can put in extras enough to help pay the expressage and it is generally more satisfactory. In very cool weather of early spring or late autumn, we can send large orders by fast freight with safety.

Payments

For plants or other goods must be made in advance. Please remit by Post Office or Express money order, bank draft or registered letter. If necessary to send personal checks on local banks, we will accept them at par. Don't send postage stamps, except in small amounts. Please do not ask us to trust you for plants. We will send C. O. D. provided 25% of amount is sent with order. We have been years in building up our business and are known to the public. You run no risk in sending orders to us.

Inexperienced People

Often leave the selection of varieties to us. Just mention your soil and other requirements as near as possible and we will do our best to select proper varieties for you. Send $1, $5, $10, or whatever you wish to invest.

Purity and Substitution.

We exercise the greatest care to have all plants pure and reliable. It is not for our interest in the long run to have things any other way. We cannot prevent occasional mixtures, however, with the greatest precaution and we will refill all orders for plants that prove untrue. Unless otherwise instructed to do so, we reserve the right to put in another variety of equal or superior value, when sold out of any particular variety ordered. We, however, never do this only as a last resort.

Time of Filling Orders.

We endeavor to fill all orders as near the time that customers need the

plants as is possible. Most orders are filled in March, April and May. Fall orders in October and November. We, however, accept and fill occasional orders any month of the year. We ship transplanted strawberry and other plants in June and July with perfect success.

Our Location and Facilities.

We live in Oswego County, the home of the strawberry. Plants grown in this cool climate are superior to those grown further south. Our berries are justly famous and in their season bring the highest market prices in all the large Eastern markets, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and even in Chicago.

Our farm, office and packing houses are located one mile south of Pulaski, which is a thriving town of 2,000 inhabitants, with all the modern improvements, such as city water, electric lights, natural gas and paved streets. Salmon River, which runs through the town, is being harnessed by the Nnagara Power Company, and it will be but a short time before electricity, generated along this river, will be used to drive electric cars and machinery in many parts of the State. Pulaski is growing by leaps and bounds and will soon become a city. We have the Bell telephone, Western Union and Postal telegraphs, New York Central Railroad and American Express. Oswego is twenty-five miles west and Syracuse thirty-eight miles south of us. We do business with the Pulaski National Bank. Address all correspondence to L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y.

Strawberries

It is impossible in a catalogue, to give much information about the culture of berrics, but my book on strawberry culture (price 25c) will give full and explicit directions. Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms —the perfect and the imperfcct. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corrola. The varieties that have imperfect blooms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blooms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a "staminate" or perfect flowered. and one that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a "pistillate" or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates or imperfect flowered varieties, will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to havc them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the results. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quantity and quality of fruit produced from these varietics will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked "per" are perfect in flower, and those marked "imp" are imperfect in flower.

Perfect or Staminate

Imperfect or Pistillate

Brief Cultural Directions.

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from one acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as lief have the proceeds from an acre of strawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower

has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It don't cost much to start in strawberry culture—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in fall, they take care of themselves.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes, will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three hoed crops have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungus growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crops, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe barn manure tends to cause fungus growths to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer, in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite dis-

60 quarts of Strawberries and three children of L. J. Farmer. Photographed Oct. 30, 1912.

tance is 1 x 4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until growth stops in the fall. In applying fertilizer our rule is to put one-third on the ground before plants are set, one third while they are growing the first year, and one-third in the spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 pounds, depending upon the previous richness of the soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4% nitrogen, 10% phos. acid and 10% potash as is possible. We cover the fields with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over

the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 to the acre. On our farm we have had Parker Earle go 15,000 quarts to the acre and other varieties even more. Special varieties often yield from $500 to $1,000 to the acre in Oswego county. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the big fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.

IMPORTANT

We supply six plants at dozen prices, 50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates, respectively. When the order amounts to $10 or over, we allow patrons to select 25 at 100, and 250 at 1,000 rate, and also give free one copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry." All plants are sent postpaid at single and dozen prices. On larger quantities the postage and packing is 30c per 100 on strawberry and asparagus roots, and 75c per 100 on raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grape vines, roses, etc. We make no charge for packing and furnish free all boxes, crates, baskets, oiled paper, moss and other materials used in packing orders by express or freight. We do not prepay express or freight charges, but have to guarantee that they will be paid at the other end.

In view of our purpose to furnish good plants true to name and the great pains we take to secure plants of such a character, we know that our prices are very reasonable. In no other article of merchandise should quality count for more than in plants, because their first cost, however great, is trifling, compared to the labor and expense that must be put on them afterwards. Good plants cannot be sold below a certain price any more than good cloth at shoddy prices. It is our sincere desire that plants not only please when received, but when coming into bearing.

Early Varieties of Strawberries

Early Ozark (Per.)—This is our favorite extra early variety. It begins with the earliest and ripens its crop in a short time and is out of the way before midseason kinds come on. The plants are very large, grow bushy and increase moderately. It is very healthy, vigorous and productive. We have often said that it will bear berries as large as Sample and as many, which is saying a good deal. The fruit is large and does not get real small towards the close of the season. Does best on strong, rich soil. The color is rich dark crimson and the fruit is very firm and ships well. The fruit is quite acid until thoroughly ripe. We have a fine, large stock of plants. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $8.00.

August Luther (Per.)—A berry of the Michel's type. Very early, of mild, fine flavor, light in color and more productive than others of its class. The plants are healthy growers and cover the land with a mat of plants if not restricted. It is always of good flavor and those who crave the flavor of wild strawberries will find it largely in this

Ideal Rows of Early Ozark.

variety. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $5.00.

Success (Per.)—A large, light colored berry, almost as early as the foregoing. The plants are healthy and productive. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Beeder Wood (Per.)—A very popular first early berry of medium size and of bright attractive light color. The plants are great runners and enormously productive. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $5.00.

Fairfield (Per.) — Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c.

Michel's Early (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c.

Excelsior (Per.) — Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c.

Midseason Varieties

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—Known as "Dunlap" and also as "Senator" and by other names, such as "King Dunlap," etc. One of the most popular of all varieties. The Ozark usually begins to ripen about June 1st to 15th in this locality, depending on the season, and Dunlap follows close on its heels, being about one week later than Ozark. The plants are vigorous, healthy growers and produce more berries under neglect and good berries too, than most any other variety. The fruit averages from medium to very large in size, depending upon the care the plants get; and the flavor of the fruit is just delicious. The berries are of a dark, rich color, quite firm and adapted for all purposes, canning or eating fresh. This is one of the varieties that the farmer and others who can give but little time to the strawberry bed, should surely order. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Haverland (Imp.)—An old popular variety, producing an immense crop of long, light colored berries, very showy and attractive because of its glossy color and lack of large hull or calyx. The fruit literally lays about the plants in "heaps and piles," but is rather soft for very distant shipment. It does best in clay soils. To pollenize the blossoms, we would plant it near Ozark and Dunlap or some other varieties blossoming at the same time. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Barrymore (Per.)—This is a high class berry, producing fruit of the very finest flavor, very large, glossy and attractive. The plants are good growers and require high culture to produce paying crops of such fine berries. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Kevitt's Wonder (Per.)—One of the most popular of the newer varieties. It has a healthy plant which produces an enormous crop of medium to very large berries, which have a distinct neck between the calyx and main part

Strawberries grown among the stones at L. J. Farmer's place.

of the berry, enabling the housewife to remove the hull more readily. It produces enormously and is especially adapted for home use and nearby markets. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

New Discovery (Per.)—If there is a variety of strawberry, of the same season, that will give Senator Dunlap a run for the money, it is the New Discovery. The plants are model growers, great plant producers, and each individual plant is strong and stocky. The fruit stems are long and very strong, holding the great crop of berries well up from the ground. The foliage is healthy and very resisting to diseases. The fruit is large to very large, somewhat irregular, very firm and a fine shipper. I want my friends to try the New Discovery. Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $10.00.

Oom Paul (Per.)—Here is a variety whose merits have been singularly overlooked. On sandy and gravelly soils it is a wonder. The plants are strong, healthy growers and are produced in good quantities, each individual plant being of good size. The berries are very large, of a deep red color, somewhat irregular, but present the finest appearance when placed in the baskets. It is very early, almost as early as Ozark. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

A crate of Fall Bearing Strawberries (48 qut.), picked at L. J. Farmer's place, October 10, 1911. Cut taken from book, "The Fall Bearing Strawberries.

Corsican (Per.)—One of the most popular of the midseason varieties. The plants are large, healthy growers, of a light shade of green and make a fruiting row just about wide enough without thinning. The berries are very large, somewhat flattened or three cornered shape, and generally the side away from the sun is of lighter color. The flavor is not very pronounced and is much enjoyed by those who do not like acid in strawberries. The pulp is meaty, of a salvy consistency. This berry is so popular that it has been introduced under no less than a dozen names, unintentionally, we believe. It is known as "Ger-

man Seedling," "Morgan's Favorite," etc. We can see no particular difference between this and "Oswego" and "Uncle Jim." Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

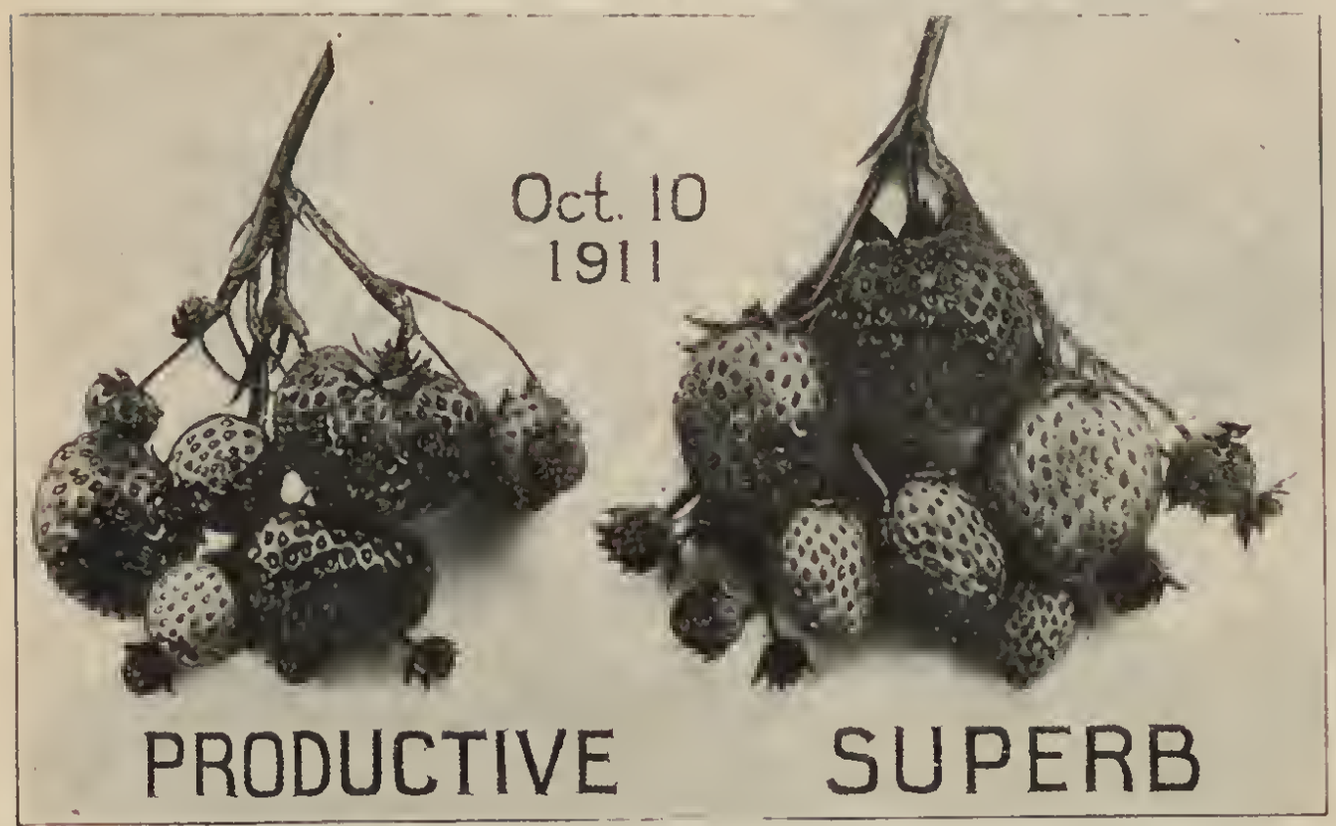
Oswego (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Uncle Jim (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Marshall (Per.)—A high class berry requiring extra good care and very rich, strong soil. The plants are healthy growers and produce well under favorable conditions. I have seen six berries that more than filled a quart basket. It is probably the finest flavored berry in cultivation, and those who cater to the best trade, should grow it. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Splendid (Per.)—Plants are sturdy, healthy growers, showing a long ways off by their attractive, glossy color. Berries are medium to large, very firm, round, and of deep red color. Enormously productive and adapted for careless cultivation. Like the Dunlap, all you need to do is to hoe them once or twice and you will pick lots of berries. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $4.50.

Warfield (Imp.)—An old favorite for canning. Plants very vigorous and great runners. Berries medium in size, very glossy, deep red, firm for canning or shipping. It has proven the most productive of any under test. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $4.50.



Wm. Belt. (Per.)—When this variety succeeds, it is one of the finest. The berries are very large, long and irregular in shape. It is of good color and the flavor is fine. The plants are model growers and seem to do better the second year of fruiting than they do the first. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Abington (Per.)—This variety is often compared to the "Bubach" of which it is a seedling. The plants are fine growers with glossy foliage, very healthy. It is very productive, the berries are large, round, glossy and regular as if turned out in a lathe. I have had wonderful success with it on strong, rich soil. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Bubach (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Clyde (Per).—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

New York (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

President (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00.

Golden Gate (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Chipman (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Jessie (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Mead (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00.

Norwood (Per.)—Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $10.00.

Wilson (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

McKinley (Per.) — Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00.

LaFollette (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Gold Dollar (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c.

Gray's Gold Dollar (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c.

Parson's Beauty (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $5.00.

King Edward (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00.

Three W's (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c.

Sharpless (Per.) — Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Missionary (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

variety. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Champion (Per.)—This varlety, as Stevens' Late Champion, is well known. It is a vigorous grower, covering the land with a mat of plants. The fruit is produced in good quantity, very late in the season. It is inclined to fruit above the foliage, and as one approaches a plot of them in full fruit, it is a sight to behold. The berries are very firm and remain on the vines a long time after they are ripe without spoiling. It is especially adapted for dry, sandy or gravelly soils. The fruit is rather irregular and quite acid, like most good shippers. We have a large,

Plants of Americus and Francis, photographed September 12. These were shown at the New York State Fair. Cut from "Farmer on the Strawberry."

Helen Davis (Per.)—Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00.

Hub (Per.)—Twenty-five for $1.00; 100, $3.00.

Prolific (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Wildwood (Per.) — Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Late Varieties

Omega (Per.)—A new variety of the Gandy type. The plant closely resembles the Gandy, but are better growers and produce more uniform rows. The berries are very large, of attractive, fine color, and are produced as late or later than Gandy. It is one of the most promising varieties now before the public, and we advise all who wish to grow late strawberries to try it. We are the introducers of this fine stock of plants. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Sample (Imp.)—This variety is a model plant maker, the individual plants are about right in every way, it is enormously productive and the berries are unusually large for so productive a variety. When planted beside Dunlap and Champion, its blossoms will be properly pollenated and the amount of large fruit that you will secure is almost beyond comprehension. The berries are of good color, regular in shape and present a good appearance in the baskets. I know of no more satisfactory late variety than Sample. About its only fault is that it is a pistillate, but this is easily remedied by planting every third or fourth row to some strong staminate. It has always been one of my main-

stays for late market. We have an immense stock of plants to offer. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Ridgway (Per.)—When I used to grow large quantities of fruit for market, my main plantings of late varieties were Sample, fertilized with Ridgway. The Sample does well on any kind of soil, but Ridgway is only medium in size on light soils, but grows large and fine on heavy soils with clay in their make up. I made the mistake of getting out of the Ridgway and have been trying for years to get a good stock, and now have enough to fulfil all requirements. I can now supply old customers who used to think so much of the Ridgway. The berries are very glossy, regular, as if turned in a lathe, and of the finest quality. The plants

Rough Rider.

are very healthy, and as you dig them in the field, you are reminded of asparagus plants, they are so heavily rooted. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Rough Rider (Per.)—This is one of the latest and most valuable of strawberries. There are none later and the fruit is very firm and a good shipper. In this locality, the housewives prefer it to all others for canning. It is a berry very similar in color and shape to Wilson, but larger and very late. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Glen Mary (Per.)—This variety is very popular with many growers who are seeking large fruit in immense quantities. It is especially adapted to light sandy or gravelly soils, but is inclined to rust on heavy, wet soils. The plants are very large, glossy and fair runners. The berries are very firm, good shippers, of deep dark red color; but do not ripen up fully at the tips. The flavor is only fair and we call it "The Ben Davis" among strawberries. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Edgar Queen (Per.)—This variety starts in with midseason, but lasts nearly as late as the latest. The

plants are good growers and produce an abundance of runners. The berries are medium to very large, attractive, glossy colored and pleasing to the eye. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Aroma (Per.)—This is one of the most popular strawberries grown for market. It is a success in all localities. The plants are medium sized, fair plant makers and remain healthy under all conditions. The berries are large, oblong, smooth, glossy and attractive. It is quite probable that more Aroma plants are set out every year than of any other variety. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Tennessee Favorite (Per.)—An improved Aroma, larger plants, more vigorous, more productive, with larger and finer berries, if possible. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Crimson Cluster (Per.)—A strawberry of the Gandy type, an improvement on that old variety. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Brandywine (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Manhattan (Per.)—Extremely large plants, enormously productive, very late. Berries extraordinarily large, irregular, light colored. About the latest of all. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Emerson Joe (Per.)—An improvement over the "Joe," a very late strawberry. One we advise our friends to try. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.00.

Fremont Williams (Per.)—This is undoubtedly the most valuable of all the extremely late strawberries. The plants are good growers. The berries are large, beautiful color and produced in abundance. Of the Gandy type. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Cardinal (Per)—A very vigorous growing plant, producing a crop of even shaped, attractive berries. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

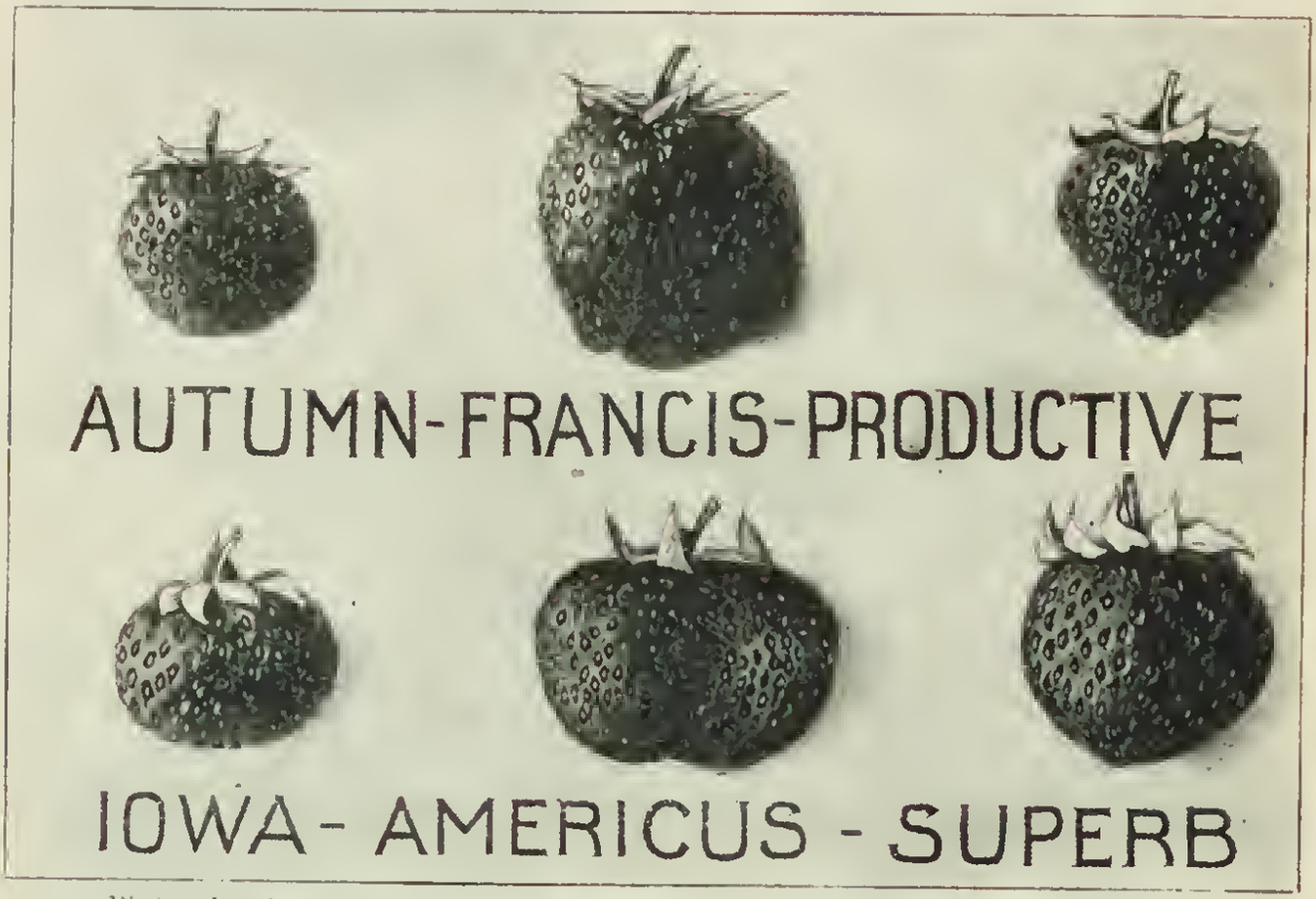


Plate showing comparative size and shape of different varieties of Fall Bearing Strawberries. Photographed October 10, 1911. Cut from L. J. Farmer's Book, "Farmer on the Strawberry." Size of berries greatly reduced.

Fendall (Imp.)—Twtncy-five for 35c; 100, 75c.

Enormous (Per.) — Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Dickey (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c.

Parker Earle (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $10.00.

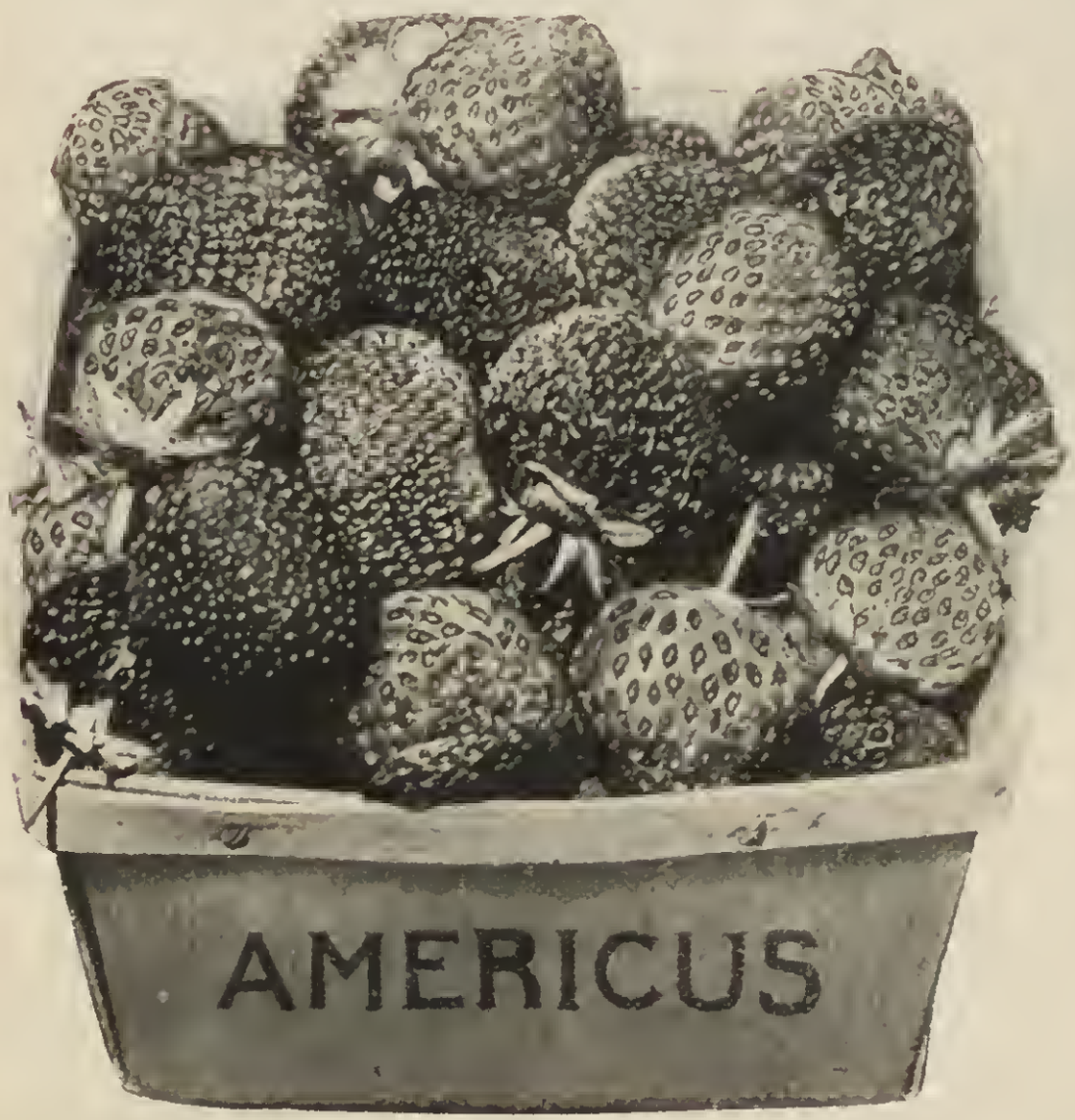
Heritage (Per.) — Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $10.00.

Gandy (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25e; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Fall Bearing Varieties

The following varieties blossom from May until December in this locality. They would bear large crops in June and small crops in the fall, if unmolested. By picking the early blossoms up to as late as August 1st, we get large crops of fruit in September, October and early November. Picking the blossoms is some work, but nothing compared to the extra prices received for the fruit at this late and unusual date.

Americus (Per.)—This variety is, all things considered, the best variety for the average person to grow of all the fall bearing kinds I have tested. It is a seedling of Pan American crossed with Louis Gauthier. The seeds were sown in window frames in February, 1905, and in August of that year, ripe berries were picked from the young plants. I procured some plants in May, 1910, and have had them under test ever since. The Americus will produce about the same number of plants as Bubach under same conditions. It is not a large plant maker and must be forced to get a big run. The plants are very healthy and will stand hot, dry weather and go through when common varieties succumb. On sandy, light soils or even on stony loam, the berries are inclined to be small to medium size. On clay and other kinds of very rich, strong soil, they run large and fine, in fact, the largest single specimens of any fall variety are picked from Americus on clay soils. The flavor is fine, the finest of all the fall bearing strawberries and superior to Marshall in June. A shortcake made of Americus in August or September is the most attractive dish you could imagine. Realizing the great value of this variety, we have increased our stock as rapidly as possible and now offer the largest and finest stock of Americus in the world. We have reduced the price so any one can afford to buy them. One hundred plants set in April or May, should produce 80 to 100



Basket of "Americus" Fall Bearing Strawberry. Photographed October 14, 1911.

quarts of berries in the fall of the same year. If you can sell them at 25c per quart, you pay for your plants and have a good profit left. . Price of plants: Dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00; 1,000, $75.00.

Francis (Per.) — Produced in the same lot of seedlings with Americus. The plants are very similar in growth and the layman could not pick them out if both varieties were growing in the same field. But have the two varieties under cultivation in your garden and you will soon detect the difference. For my own use, I prefer the Francis to all other kinds of fall bearing strawberries. It is so productive that you can hardly keep the blossoms off if you are after them every week. It produces so much bloom and fruit that it is hard to make the

Four quarts of Superb and Progressive presented to Oscar Strauss.

young runners start, and therefore we get comparatively few new plants; and they will always be scarce and high priced. If the plants are allowed to fruit all they will, the young plants will be weakened and are liable to winter kill. The plants we have to sell are kept in vigorous growth by removing the blossoms until after hard freezes, and are therefore much superior to the ordinary run of Francis. At their best, the plants of Francis are small and must be carefully nursed. They succeed best on rich upland, such as stony loam. On clay they are nearly a failure, but do well on any light soil. The berries are very large, averaging larger than any fall bearing strawberry we have fruited. The individual berries are irregular, but glossy and attractive, and of the most beautiful color. This variety is a great success with us. I have made a careful study of its habits and I can make more money in growing the fruit than of any other variety. I am willing to wager that I can grow 10,000 quarts to the acre the same year the plants are set out. We have the largest stock in existence, but compared to other kinds, it is limited. Dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00; 1,000, $125.00.

Productive (Imp.)—This is the stockiest growing plant of all the fall bearing kinds. It is enormously productive in June and bears a full fall crop. For best results, we advise removing the blossoms but once in May instead of cutting them off up to August 1st, for this variety. The past season we allowed them to fruit in June and they bore the largest crop we ever saw grow on strawberry plants. Without any other care, except hoeing out the weeds and keeping clean, they bore a full crop again this fall in September and October. It must be properly pollenated by planting Americus and Francis or Superb on each side of the row. The berries are medium to large in size, have the seeds on the outside and are good shippers. It is of fair flavor. Dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00; 1,000, $75.00.

Superb (Per.)—This variety makes beautiful plants and they are vigorous and healthy. It produces a limited number of berries in the fall of the first year and if allowed to, would produce an enormous crop in the early summer of the following year. It would also bear a fair crop in the fall of the second year. There will be interested parties tell you that Superb is superior to other fall bearing strawberry kinds. It produces very large, even shaped, beautiful berries in the fall, but it would take acres to get a crate of them at any time in the fall of the first year. It bears a fine spring crop, however, and a good average crop in the fall of the second year. We had them beside the "Progressive" this year and under the same conditions, it was hard to get a quart to the row when the "Progressives" were picking 12 to 16 quarts to the row at a picking. When we got this variety from the originator they were badly mixed with an inferior kind and we have now got them sorted out, so what plants we offer are true and unmixed.

Dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00; 1,000, $75.00.

Progressive (Per.)—This variety has been known as Rockhill's No. 16 and is now introduced for the first time. It is a cross of the Senator Dunlap and Pan American. The fruit and plants closely resemble the Dunlap in appearance. The plants produce more runners and new plants than any variety of fall bearing strawberry we are familiar with. We have had it on trial for two seasons. The berries are just about the size and color of the Dunlap and produced in great abundance. It produces good paying crops in the fall of both the first and second years. During the past season we removed the blossoms once in May from plants that had been set the year before and these plants begun fruiting in July and lasted until snow came. The amount of fruit that we picked from 500 plants set in the spring of 1911, the past summer and fall, was almost beyond comprehension. It has a serious fault in that it lacks flavor. It is the "Ben Davis" among fall bearing strawberries. Price of plants: Dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00; 1,000, $75.00.

Iowa (Per.)—This is a very sturdy, strong growing plant, the individual plants getting to enormous proportions. It does best on clay. The fall crop, like that of the "Superb" is small, but the crop in June is simply immense. The flavor is salvy, unattractive, listless and lacks character. The amount of fruit picked from the rows of the "Iowa" and "Productive" on our farm in June of last year, was simply wonderful. Dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00; 1,000, $75.00.

Pickers at work, gathering the Fall Strawberries at L. J. Farmer's place, October 20, 1910. Cut from L. J. Farmer's Book, "Farmer on the Strawberry."

Pan American (Per.)—This is the first fall bearing strawberry of American origin and the parent of all other valuable varieties that bear in the fall. It is a sport from the old Bismark strawberry and was found growing by Samuel Cooper in 1899. It is fairly productive, but a poor plant grower and inclined to mildew of foliage. We would not think of planting it if we could get plants of the improved varieties named above. Dozen, $1.00; 100, $6.00; 1,000, $50.00.

Autumn (Imp.)—A seedling of the Pan American which has been used to make crosses with Pan American and other varieties to produce improved varieties of fall bearing strawberries.

If the blossoms are picked once in the spring, the plants will bear a fair crop in the fall of the first or second year. If the plants are allowed to bear a crop in the regular fruiting season in June, it will be of immense proportions and the fruit will be very attractive and pleasing. The color is very dark, glossy and attractive and the flesh is firm and a good shipper. There is no variety in existence superior to this for canning. The plants are inclined to bush up more than any other variety, but it produces a goodly quantity of runners and new plants. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Mixed Plants.—We have a quantity of "Autumn" plants fertilized with other varieties, all mixed up so that they will bear a good fall crop, that we will sell for the following prices: Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.50; 1,000, $20.00.

Fall Bearing Strawberry Seeds.—We have several pounds of strawberry seeds saved from selected berries of "Productive" and "Autumn," fertilized with "Francis," "Americus," "Superb" and "Progressive." These seeds, if carefully planted, will grow, and every seed that grows, will produce a new variety. It may be valuable and it may not be, but the parentage is of the best. Priee, 25e per packet, 3 packets 50c.

Strawberries in corn cutting time.

The Fall Bearing Strawberries—An Essay

By L. J. Farmer.

Many who receive this catalogue will hear of fall bearing strawberries for the first time. In this article we are going to tell you what we know about them in as few words as possible. To those who have been getting out catalogues for the past few years, or reading the numerous articles and books we have written on the subject, this article may seem simple, but we find people every day who need to have the story told to them and so we are going to tell it again.

To those who have never before heard of fall bearing strawberries, the idea is almost as hard to comprehend as if they were told of apples or pears and peaehes that bore in the spring. In one of the testimonials printed in this catalogue, it tells of an old man who stood and looked for a long time at some of these berries shown before a store and who afterwards told the storekeeper that he did not believe that there was sueh a thing as fall strawberries. It reminds me of the story of the boy and the giraffe The boy had

heard stories about the giraffe and when the circus came to town he went, just to see the giraffe. He looked the animal over from every viewpoint, noted its long neck, then went out of the circus muttering to himself, "There ain't no such animal anyway."

I have been experimenting with these berries for several years, have raised them in sufficient quantities to place them on the market, and when I tell you that we now have varieties that are valuable, not only from the standpoint of the man who is seeking something that somebody else has not got, but also from a commercial standpoint, I am telling you something that is actually so and can be proved. We have varieties that will bear as many quarts to the acre in the fall as will common June bearing kinds at the regular season in early summer. If anyone has any doubt about it I ask them to come to Pulaski and investigate for themselves. We will have ten acres of these berries in fruiting during the fall of 1913, and if you wish to satisfy your curiosity and do not want to spend the time to come to Pulaski, you can order a quantity shipped to your home. We can supply them most any time from July 15th to November 15th.

Rows of Pan-American Strawberries, October 21, 1911.

Rows of Francis and Americus Strawberries, October 21, 1911.

The first fall bearing strawberry of any particular value was the Pan American, discovered by Samuel Cooper in 1898. He found one plant of the old Bismarck strawberry which had "sported" and with its eleven runners, was bearing berries in November. Mr. Cooper sent me some of these berries. I was astonished to see strawberries in November. From the Pan American was produced the "Autumn" and other seedlings. From seedlings of the Pan American, the "Productive" and "Superb" were produced.

In 1905, Mr. Rockhill of Iowa, sowed seeds of Pan American crossed with Louis Gauthier, a French variety. These seeds were sown in February and the young plants bore fruit the same year, in August. In 1909 Mr. Rockhill sent me some plants to test. They proved of promise and I bought 250 plants each of Americus and Francis in the spring of 1910. These were set out about May 1st in very rich soil and well cared for. The blossoms were kept picked off until August 1st. August 23rd we picked four quarts and continued to pick from these vines until November 11th. The largest picking was made Septem-

ber 28th and eonsisted of 48 quarts. During the week of September 12th to 17th, nearly 100 quarts were gathered and shown at the State Fair in Syracuse. In all, nearly 400 quarts were gathered from the 500 plants and they sold at an average price of 25c per quart to dealers.

In 1911 we wished to get all the plants possible, and it being a very dry season, we decided to keep all the blossoms off to induce more growth. Later on it occurred to us that it would not look well to not have strawberries in market during the fall of 1911, after so much had been said about them the fall before. So we ordered the cutting of blossoms to be discontinued August 20th. About September 15th, we begun to get lots of berries and they continued in good quantity until the ground froze up about November 1st. On October 26th, we picked 87 quarts and these were done up in packages and sent to horticultural authorities all over the United States.

In 1912 we set out several acres of these berries. Just at the time we were ready to set them, it came on a very wet spell and setting was delayed until late

L. J. Farmer's children after the last strawberries, November 11, 1910. Picture from "Farmer on the Strawberry," free with $10.00 orders.

in June. It came off very dry after setting, which was very hard on the plants. It is our business primarily to sell plants, and to encourage as much growth as possible, we cut off all the bloom from the plants set in the spring of 1912 up to October 1st, except a few rows of the new Progressive variety. These bore an immense crop of fruit during the past fall. About a half acre of Americus and other varieties that had been set in the spring of 1911 were kept over to fruit during the season of 1912. This patch was kept free from weeds and the first two sets of blossoms were removed in May. The plants begun to bear ripe fruit about July 15th and continued to bear good pickings until well into November. During one week we gathered 296 quarts. On October 30th, we gathered 60 quarts and pickings were made even later than this. In all, we gathered nearly 3,000 quarts from about a half acre of plants. The varieties that did best on the old bed were Francis, Americus and Progressive, but Iowa, Productive and Superb did not have as good a chance. The

average priee reeeived for these berries was 20 eents per quart. It would have averaged 25 eents in a normal season, but there were periods of two weeks at a time when it was so wet that we eould not get on the ground to piek them, many berries rotted and those sent to market were not in good shape. Fall strawberries will stand as mueh wet as any fruit, but peaehes and other fruits rotted by the earload the past fall.

People will buy fall strawberries and pay a good priee for them when in good eondition. They do not sell well in a eold, wet, sour spell of weather. Peaehes hurt the sale. They extend over sueh a long season, however, that there is always some time that there is a brisk demand. I find that they sell best right after other strawberries are done, and very late in the season. If the weather is warm, they will sell at any time. Sunshine gives them flavor and also puts people in a eondition to erave them. Cold, wet, sour weather is the bane of the fall strawberry grower, as it is the strawberry grower of June.

I shipped these berries to all the loeal eities and some to New York. They earry mueh better than strawberries in the regular season, being of more substanee and not so watery. I found the best market for them to be at faney restaurants, large hotels and faney groceries. Many people who wished to provide something novel in the line of refreshments, ordered four quarts or more for tea parties, at homes and the like.

In 1911 we showed several quarts of berries and about twenty plants in full bearing in pots, at the State Fair in Syraeuse. In 1912 we had several plants in pots and over 100 quarts at the State Fair. The most of these berries were given out to the erowds that floeked by our booth, one berry to eaeh person.

To show how the fall strawberry fever affeets a person, I will eite two instanees. I will give the real names if anyone requests them.

In the spring of 1911 we sent several dozens of these fall bearing strawberries to a gentleman who is at the head of a big business eoneern in New York City and whose summer home is way out on Long Island. These plants fruited for him during the fall of 1911 and he was so delighted that he has been telling people about it ever sinee. Every few days he sends me a name to send eatalogue to, or somebody writes me that he told them to ask me for a eatalogue. He has also sent us no less than half a dozen orders that he has paid for himself for plants to go to his friends in many states and one order went to England.

During the past fall, a lady who resides in a village near Syraeuse, was motoring up from New York City and on the way stopped off at Deposit, in Broome eounty. A man there who has these fall bearing strawberries from us, served this lady with strawberries for breakfast; this was in September. She was so pleased and interested that he gave her my eatalogue whieh she looked over on her way home. When she got home she sent me a $10 order for plants. When I sent her the plants I also had a eopy of "Farmer on the Strawberry" mailed to her, and when she got it and read it nothing would do but she must eome up and see the berries in fruiting. On a very lowery afternoon, an automobile drew up before our plaee and this lady and her friend alighted and asked to see the fall bearing strawberries. The writer showed the ladies over the fields of berries and when they left they took eight quarts of the fruit and another supply of plants. The total sales to these parties amounted to $54.75.

The one prime distinguishing point between fall bearing strawberries and eommon kinds is that they blossom eontinuously from May until winter, while eommon kinds blossom but onee and that in May. If you eut off the blossoms from eommon varieties of strawberries in May, that is the last of the blossoming, but if you eut off the bloom from these fall or everbearing varieties, they will soon blossom out again and you must keep eutting off blossoms or they will bear fruit in a few weeks. You ean get fruit at any time you wish after May. They will bear in June and in the fall, too, if you want them to, but it soon exhausts the plants and it is better to eut the blossoms up to August first and allow them to fruit only in the fall, using other and eommon kinds to bear the June crop. Common kinds of strawberries eannot be made fall fruiting by eutting the blossoms. Everybody of experience knows this. The Pan

American is of no commercial value compared to the newer kinds, such as Americus, Progressive and Francis. It was necessary to have the Pan American because it is the parent of these improved kinds, but compared to them it is of no more value than the wild strawberry of the field as compared to the Senator Dunlap.

There are a few varieties of June bearing strawberries that will infrequently bear a freak or second crop of berries in the fall of the year. This crop is always inferior, is never of much consequence and cannot be depended upon. True fall bearing or everbearing varieties can be depended upon to bear a good crop of fruit every year as certain as common varieties bear in June. The question is do you want fall strawberries? If you do you can have them and in plenty.

Raspberries

The raspberry is second only in importance to the strawberry. Its season of ripening is late in July and August, following late strawberries closely. It does not require quite as much skill to succeed with raspberries and they are sometimes quite as profitable as strawberries. The demand for them has been exceedingly good during the past few years.

BRIEF CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Raspberries do best on well drained upland, preferably gravel or sandy loam. There are three different types in common cultivation, the reds, blacks and purples. The red varieties grow upright and can be planted somewhat closer than the others. We would make the rows for reds 5 to 6 feet apart; for blacks, 6 to 7 feet apart, and for purple varieties, 7 to 8 feet apart. The plants can be set from 1 to 3 feet apart in the rows. We advise planting close, say 1 foot to 18 inches in the row, as it tends to make the canes smaller and less liable to be broken off by heavy winds. The plants must be kept free of weeds by frequent hoeings and horse cultivation. The young plants of the red rapsberry that will come up so thickly, should be shaved off with the hoe, treated as weeds and only those that come up in the hill be allowed to grow into canes. When the canes of raspberries are 1 foot high the first year, they should be nipped off, to cause the bush to grow stout and stocky. The second and succeeding years we advise allowing the canes to get 18 inches to 2 feet high before nipping back. Raspberries can be kept productive and in good condition for several years by the application of about 500 lbs. of good commercial fertilizer to each acre in the spring of every year, providing clean culture is maintained and the old canes cut out after fruiting.

Black Varieties

Plum Farmer.—This is the largest, most productive and most desirable blackcap in cultivation. The plants are stout stocky growers, very clean and healthy and when ripened in the fall, have a silvery blue color which distinguishes them from all others. The berries are very large, sometimes an inch in diameter when grown on rich soil with good cultivation. The flavor is very appetizing and much superior to any blackcap we have ever tasted. The berries are firm, thick and meaty and adapted for home use, canning or shipping to distant markets, anywhere you can place them. We introduced this variety several years ago and it has met with universal commendation. It is now grown in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries. I could fill this catalogue with testimonials for it. It has done more to advertise my business than all the money I have paid out for newspaper advertising. Experiment station bulletins and nursery catalogues, all give it first place. Get your plants from headquarters and know that they are true. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00. Extra large size plants. Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $15.00.

Black Diamond.—Later than Plum Farmer, not so large, but very productive. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Cumberland, Gregg, Kansas.—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Purple Varieties

Royal Purple.—We procured this variety from an old nurseryman in Indiana, who states that the original bush has borne 15 successive large crops, although part of the time it has

stood in a stiff blue grass sod and at times the mercury has gone to 35% below zero in winter. With us, it is the most desirable of all purple raspberries. The canes are smooth, with no thorns to speak of and pickers much prefer them to other raspberries. The plants are very vigorous and never winterkill. The berries are very large, thick meated and firm, the firmest raspberry we know. They can be shipped long distances in quart baskets and bring the highest prices. The Royal Purple is fully two weeks later than Columbian and thus prolongs the season for raspberries. Unlike some raspberries, the Royal Purple does not crumble when picked, but comes off the bush easily. It is unquestionably the most valuable raspberry for market that we know. Six plants for $1.00; 12, $1.50; 25, $2.50; 100, $7.50; 1,000, $60.00.

Columbian.—The best known of all dark red or purple raspberries. The canes are very vigorous growers, well covered with spines and are enormously productive. The fruit is large, dark purple and of fine quality. It ripens a few days later than Shaffer's Colossal. Very desirable for canning. A universal favorite. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $12.00.

Schaffer's Colossal, Haymaker, Cardinal.—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $15.00.

Red Varieties

Cuthbert.—This variety, sometimes known as "Queen of the Market," is the most popular raspberry in cultivation. The canes are rank healthy growers and under good care are very productive. The first year or so, they are inclined to sucker much from the roots, but when kept in the same place for several years, this is not so pronounced. The fruit is very large, deep red and of the very finest flavor. It is a great favorite with the house wife for eating fresh, for shortcake and for canning. Ripens medium to late. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1,000, $10.00.

Idaho (Ever-bearing).—This is the hardiest red raspberry we are familiar with. It comes from Wisconsin and has never been winterkilled anywhere to my knowledge. The canes are stout, stocky growers, branch naturally like a tree and never attain a height much over three feet. When in fruit the canes are literally loaded with berries and they continue to fruit from July to well into September. The berries are very large, not long like the Cuthbert, but broad and flat like black caps. I have found them an inch in diameter. The color is deep red. The flavor is superior, not like Cuthbert, but distinct. The flesh is not so firm as Cuthbert and this variety is not adapted for distant shipping. It is distinctively the one variety to grow, where hardiness is essential, for home use and near market. Six for $1.00; 12, $1.75; 25, $3.00; 100, $10.00; 1,000, $75.00.

Marlboro.—The standard extra early red raspberry. Produces a good crop of fine colored, firm berries, very early in the season. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Second Cropper and St. Regis—Six for 50c; 12, 75c; 25, $1.00; 100, $3.00.

Loudon, Ruby, King, Miller.—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Herbert and Eaton—Six for 50c; 12, 75c; 25, $1.00; 100, $3.00.

Blackberries

Well grown blackberries are in great demand, since the supply of wild ones has been cut off by the clearing up of old slashes and cut-over timber lots, that used to furnish such great quantities. We find the demand for this fruit to be increasing every year.

Blackberries require a little more room than raspberries but otherwise should be given about the same care. They do best on well drained soils where water does not stand long after a rain. Mark the rows about 7 to 8 feet apart and set the plants from 1 to 3 feet apart in the row. Keep clean and free from weeds and treat all suckers that come up between the rows as weeds. Do not run the cultivator too deep, as it tends to disturb the roots and causes more suckers to spring up. Nip the canes same as raspberries. When the rows encroach on the paths, you can cut off the surplus canes with a scythe. Keep the cultivator running shallow early in the season and mulch with straw or marsh hay up under the bushes where the cultivator cannot reach.

Varieties

Snyder.—The standard early blackberry. The canes are stocky, thrifty growing and very hardy. The berries are good size, round and of good flavor when thoroughly ripened. It is largely grown for market. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $12.00.

Taylor.—This variety has a yellowish green cane, almost as hardy as Snyder. The berries are large, long in shape, jet black and of the finest flavor. It ripens about two weeks later than Snyder. A great favorite. Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $15.00.

Watt.—We procured our stock of this variety of Mr. Crawford of Ohio, who assured us that it was his most valuable blackberry, he having tested it alongside of Eldorado, Blowers and Ward. We fruited it the past season (1912), and it surpassed everything we have ever seen in the blackberry line. The canes are good stocky growers, the berries are very large, oblong and jet black in color. It ripens very early and is gone when Blowers comes on. The flavor is unsurpassed. If Watt continues to do so well, I will have half the farm planted to it. Six for 50c; 12, 75c; 25, $1.25; 100, $4.00.

Cluster of "Watt" Blackberries.

Blowers.—One of the most popular varieties of blackberries. It has been grown 14 feet in height and single bushes have produced as high as 2,694 berries. The original one-third of an acre has borne in five years, the enormous crop of 10,637 quarts. It has a very long fruiting season, lasting from

July to October, producing most of the crop in August. It is very attractive for market on account of its large size and excellent appearance. In 1907, Mr. Blowers sold his entire crop to the grocerymen for $4.50 per bushel. One acre picked 110 bushels or over $500 to the acre. Entirely hardy south of New York State line. Six for 60c; 12, 75c; 25, $1.00; 100, $2.50; 1,000, $20.00.

Eldorado.—A very popular market sort. Canes hardy, good growers, very productive. Berries large, long, sweet and jet black. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $15.00.

Ancient Briton.—Probably the hardiest blackberry in cultivation. Canes vigorous and productive. Berries long, sweet and of good color. The best variety for the extreme north. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $15.00.

Erie, Ward, Early Harvest.—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $15.00.

Lucretia Dewberry.—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Giant Himalaya Berry.—Six for 60c; 12, $1.00; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00.

Currants

The currant requires a very moist, rich, strong soil to do its best. The culture is very similar to gooseberries. They must be kept clean early in the summer before fruiting, and when in fruit, must be mulched with straw or some quick growing crop, like buckwheat, be sown to keep down weeds and to act as a carpet for the pickers. After fruiting, the mulch should be removed, the old surplus wood cut out and clean cultivation be given. If sprayed with poison to kill the worms and with bordeaux or lime and sulphur, to keep the foliage from mildewing, the growth will be large, the bushes will remain healthy and large annual crops can be gathered.

Varieties

Perfection.

Fay's Prolific.—A vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of the largest size. Inclined to do better on light soils than some varieties. Very popular with most growers. 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $4; 1,000, $35.

White Grape.—Best variety for home use, Very sweet and appetizing. Plants healthy and productive. Best white variety, 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $4.

Wilder.—A vigorous, upright growing bush, very popular in many eastern localities. It is very productive and the berries are large. Recommended highly by S. D. Willard. 10c each; doz., $1.00; 100, $4.00.

Red Cross.—A newer variety which has made great strides in popular approval. Preferred by some to Fay. 10c each; doz., $1.00; 100, $5.00.

Perfection.—A new variety of great merit. We have fruited it several years and consider it the best variety of currant now before the public. It is productive, extremely large and picks easily. The picture of this currant shown herewith, was made from a photograph taken at the Geneva, N. Y., station in July, 1901. It is a seedling of Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. In size, it equals or exceeds the Fay. Probably the most popular new variety now before the public. It has won medals and diplomas wherever placed on exhibition. 20c each; doz., $2.00; 100, $10.00.

Fayetteville, N. Y., September 26, 1912.

The plants received in good condition. Are fine plants. They are trenched, while we are working the land over and over. Thanks for the book on strawberry culture.

MRS. D. M. PERKINS.

Gooseberries

A very popular fruit, especially with our foreign element. The fruit can be canned or preserved, green or ripe, depending on the taste. Many pople like ripe gooseberries to eat out of hand.

The plants should be set about 3 feet apart in the row, with rows 5 to 6 feet apart. They should be frequently hoed and cultivated to stimulate a large, healthy growth early in the season. They will begin fruiting the second year and continue every year as long as well cared for. To keep the worms from eating the leaves in early spring, the plants should be liberally sprinkled with hellebore or Paris Green water. To prevent blight, spray liberally with Bordeaux mixture or lime and sulphur.

Houghton.—A medium sized, smooth, pale red gooseberry of fine quality. The bushes are very hardy, vigorous and productive, producing an almost incredible amount of fruit. 10c each; dozen, $1.00; 100, $7.50.

Downing.—This is a very popular variety. Bushes more stocky than Houghton. Immensely productive of medium to large, pale green fruits, about 50% larger than Houghton. 15c each; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Josselyn.—A large fruited variety of American origin. The bushes are vigorous, productive and hardy. The fruits are pale red, smooth and fully three times as large as Houghton. Very desirable. 15c each; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Industry.—A large, deep red English variety, much grown in this country for fancy market and canning. 20c each; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Chautauqua, Keepsake, Columbus, Triumph, Portage.—25c each; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Carrie.—A new, deep red, smooth gooseberry of American origin. Enormously productive and valuable for home use or market. 25c each; dozen, $2.50.

Grapes

This fruit requires a sunny location, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences, and to cover unsightly objects. There is hardly any location but what will ripen the early and more hardy kinds and every farmer and houseowner should have a supply for home use. The varieties we list are adapted for the North. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is rich, loose and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart each way, spread out the roots and cover them with 6 inches of mellow soil. Keep clean of weeds and the vines well trimmed.

Pruning.—When the vines are set they should be cut back to within two or three buds from the root. In November, after the leaves have fallen, or very early in spring before the sap has started, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may

be killed, and finish pruning in the spring as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about midsummer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment and by checking the growth of the wood it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point, as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall and spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed. Prices given are for 2-year-old vines.

Campbell's Early.—A variety of the Concord type, very early, a good bearer and all around good grape. Vines healthy, vigorous and hardy. The cluster is large, shouldered, compact: stem large, long; berry large, nearly round, black, with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin, with slight pulpiness, very tender and juicy; flavor sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for both home use and market. Ripens very early and fruit will hang on vines six weeks without shelling. 15c each; doz., $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Niagara.—A very vigorous, strong grower, hardy in most sections. Leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green. Bunches very large, uniform, compact. Berries large, skin thin but tough, quality good, very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center. Productive, good shipper. 10c each; doz., $1.00; 100, $7.50.

Worden.—Originated in Oswego Co., N. Y., where it is the favorite grape for home use. Vines moderate growers, but produce immense annual crops. Bunch, large, compact, handsome. Berries large; color, black, ripening a week or ten days before Concord. Skin, thin; flavor excellent. 10c each; doz., $1.00; 100, $7.50.

Green Mountain.—The earliest good grape. Color, yellowish green. Vine good grower, healthy and productive. Berries medium in size. Quality good, flavor sweet, pure, delicious. Good keeper. 25e each; doz., $2.00.

Concord.—Vigorous, healthy, productive. Berries black, sweet and good keeper. Best to run over porches and cover buildings and unsightly objects. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; doz., 75c; 100, $5.00.

Moore's Diamond, Moore's early, Brighton, Catawba, Agawan, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware, 15c each; doz., $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Townsend, McKinley, 50c each, doz., $4.00.

Asparagus

Asparagus is the first vegetable to come in spring and is very popular with those who know its value. It is not only a fine dish, rivalling green peas in palatability, but it has great medicinal value for the kidneys. Every farmer and householder should have a generous supply and if at any time he has a surplus, a ready market can be found. When properly set and cared for, it will last a lifetime. We find asparagus fully as profitable as strawberries and the demand is almost impossible to supply. It should be prepared for the table much like green peas.

How to Grow Asparagus.

The land for asparagus must be elevated and well drained. The soil must be rich, mellow and deep. It must not be planted where frosts are liable to kill the young, tender shoots in early spring, so we advise planting on top of a hill, near the buildings. If the land has been to corn or potatoes, we advise plowing in the fall and getting all ready for early spring planting. In spring as soon as the ground works nicely, we prepare the land and mark the rows out 4 feet apart. A good heavy plow is best for this, turning out a good wide furrow some 10 inches deep. We select large two-year-old roots and drop them in the bottom of the furrow like potatoes, about 1 foot apart. When the field is dropped, we cover the plants with about 2 inches of mellow soil. In about a week, we start the cultivator and keep it going at intervals throughout the season. What few weeds that come up can readily be pulled out. In the

fall, after heavy frosts, it is time to cut off the dead grass and apply a heavy coat of rich barn manure. This fall treatment must be kept up from year to year. For best results, it is not advisable to cut asparagus from the bed until the second year after it is set out. Cutting tends to weaken the plants and they should be allowed to get strong and stocky. In cutting, be careful not to injure the young shoots that are just about to come through the ground. If the asparagus bed is annually fertilized and kept free from weeds and grasses, it will last a long time; we know of beds over fifty years old in this locality. You can save much time by harrowing the field late in the fall and very early in the spring before the shoots start. Salt spread evenly over the rows will kill the weeds and not injure the asparagus roots if applied in very early spring.

ASPARAGUS.

Price of Asparagus Roots.—We can supply 2-year-old roots of Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil at 25c per dozen; $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 1,000.

Extra Heavy Roots.—We have about 20,000 roots 3 years old, very large and fine for immediate results and forcing, that we will sell at 35c per dozen; $1.25 per 100; $7.50 per 1,000. We can supply 1-year-old roots at $3.50 per 1,000.

The Hastings Potato

There is just Irish enough in me to appreciate a good potato and I have never seen anything equal to the Hastings. This variety originated about fourteen miles from us several years ago and now is more largely grown in that locality than all others combined. It is a very late potato and requires a full season to attain its greatest perfection in yield and flavor. For best results, it should be planted early, and growing through a long season as it does, it takes advantage of every bit of moisture and favorable weather that comes and is able to produce a big crop when varieties of shorter season will often fail. It is such a rank grower that it ought to be planted fully 3 feet apart each way and then will cover the ground with vines which are practically immune to bugs and blight. It produces potato balls every year. The tubers are white in color, roundish in shape, the popular market type, and are of very fine grain and of excellent flavor. Unlike most other late varieties of potatoes, it is good to eat, like early varieties, as soon as dug in the fall. The flesh is very solid and tubers of ordinary size are real heavy. It is rarely that you will find a hollow specimen. This variety has yielded 400 bushels to the acre on ordinary soil, when with the same care, on the same soil, right beside

A typical specimen of Hastings Potato.

them, Carman, Rural New Yorker and others produced but half that yield.

We have sold the Hastings potato in every state of the Union and they have given universal satisfaction. A cousin of mine grew 83 pounds from one tuber. A man in New Hampshire produced 138 pounds from one tuber weighing 1 pound. A man in Oregon got 140 potatoes, weighing 98 pounds, from one potato weighing 1 pound. We could fill this book with like testimonials. Price, 1 tuber, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; 10 bushels, $20.00.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauces before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pie plant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in the spring after a long, hard winter. The roots are very hardy and can be made to grow readily if given rich soil and clean culture. We would plant them in rows about 4 to 5 feet apart, with plants about 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. All that is necessary is to keep the land clean of weeds and well cultivated. Each fall it is a good plan to put a forkful of rich manure about each plant to facilitate growth. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large, tender growth much earlier than as though they were left exposed. The growth will be all stalk with little leaf. After the plants have been growing for several years, they will do better if taken up and divided and reset. We have an immense stock of pie plant roots to offer. They will be all split, ready to plant. Note our reduced prices.

Linneaus.—Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor, best variety for table use, 2 for 10c; 12 for 50c; 100, $3.00; 1,000, $25.00.

Victoria.—Largest size. Grows to mammoth size. Very late. Coarse. 10c each; dozen, 75c; 100, $5.00.

Out Door Roses

Roses require rich soil with plenty of vegetable fiber in it in order to do their best. They must be partially protected anywhere in New York State and similar latitudes. Barn manure is best for roses and it must be put about them in the fall when they are dormant. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels and the like, stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased wood must be cut away each spring and the new branches cut back about one-half in length. Our rose bushes are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores; and at the price we ask for them—25c each or $2.50 per dozen—are real bargains. Most every bush will bloom freely the first year set out. We offer a smaller grade of plants at 10c each; $1 per dozen. Add 5c for each rose plant if by mail.

FREE GIFT WITH EVERY ORDER

It has been our policy during the past few years to give extra plants, seeds or bulbs to patrons in order to induce them to increase their orders and make them amount to $2 or more.

We accept orders for $1.00 or even less, but there is hardly any profit in these small orders, as it takes as long to do the clerical work and almost as long to fill the small order as the larger one.

As an inducement to make your order as large as possible, we agree to send one Dahlia tuber free with every order amounting to $2.00. If you order $10 worth of goods, you get 5 tubers. If you order $50 worth you get 25 tubers, etc., etc.

We have more than 25 bushels of the finest Dahlias we have even seen and we are going to give them away as long as they last. There are about four varieties of the different colors, some of the latest introductions. We will give you choice of varieties as far as possible, and in an order calling for several tubers we will put in different kinds. This offer applies to orders sent by express. If you have your plants sent by mail, please send 5c additional to pay postage on Dahlia tuber. If you order 5 tubers, the extra postage required would be 25c, etc., etc.

Crimson Rambler.—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape, often twenty-five to thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson, the most wonderful rose introduced in the past twenty-five years. 25c each.

Baby Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Yellow Rambler, White Rambler, 25c each.

Alfred Colomb.—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, fine globular form. Extremely fragrant; fine sort, 25c each.

American Beauty.—Large, globular, pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 50c each.

Anna de Diesbach.—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very hardy, large and double, very fragrant. A fine garden sort. 25c.

Caprice.—Large, pink, striped and

dashed with whlte and carmlne; vlgorous and free bloomer. 25c each.

Coquette des Alpes.—Whlte center slightly shaded with carmlne; flowers finely formed, vigorous grower, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

General Washington. — Brilliant, rosy carmine, large double, fine form and effectlve; free bloomer. 25c each.

Gloria de Margotten.—25c each.

John Hopper.—Deep rose, with crimson center; large fine form; profuse bloomer. 25c each.

Madamme Gabriel Luizet.—Very distinct pink, large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose. 25c each.

La France.—Silvery pink, very large fine form, free bloomer, distinct and beautiful. A superb rose. 25c each.

Madamme Plantier. — Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose. 25c each.

Coq. des Blanches.—White sometimes tinted with blush, medium size; very full, somewhat flattened; very pretty.

Fisher Holmes.—25c each.

General Jacqueminot. — Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer, fragrant, hardy, strong grower, very prolific. 25c each.

Earl of Dufferin.—25c each.

Magna Charta.—25c each.

Marshal P. Wilder.—(See illustration.) Cherry carmine, large size, good form, very fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable. 25c.

Margaret Dickson. — Magnificent form, white with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, well shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety. 25c each.

Mrs. John Laing.—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season, and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant. 25c each.

Paul Neyron.—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety, free bloomer. 25c each.

Persian Yellow.—50c each.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—25c.

Salet (Moss).—Bright rosy red, a vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, seldom surpassed, pretty in bud. 25c each.

Crested Moss.—25c each.

Blanche Moreau (Moss).—25c each.

Blue Rambler.—A new rose of the Crimson Rambler type but a beautiful violet blue color, unsurpassed in beauty. Price, 50c each.

Farmer's Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, suitable for the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls, except geese, at $2.50 per single bird, male or female, and $6.00 for trios. We keep only the White Wyandottes ourselves. The other varieties of eggs are produced by different parties in this locality who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on our farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all breeds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds on one place may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable and if, after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders at half price. We pack and deliver to express at prices attached.

White Wyandottes.—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are

of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

Black Wyandottes are similar to the other Wyandottes except the plumage, which is greenish black. They are very hardy and fine layers of a large brown egg. Bottoms of feet are yellow and with their black coat and red combs are very attractive. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $4.25 per 60.

White Wyandottes.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — "The farmer's fowl," is of American origin They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

Buff Plymouth Rocks are a grand fowl for the farmer. Fine winter layers. Chickens mature early and with their rich yellow legs and skin are a fine market fowl. The breeder who furnishes our eggs has spent eleven years in perfecting his strain, which were winners the past season at N. Y. State Fair, big Rochester and Ogdensburg shows, winning a prize on every entry. Eggs from best matings, $2 per 15; $4 per 30; $10 per 100. Other matings, $1.25 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.50 per 100.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6 per 100.

S. C. White Leghorns.—If large white eggs are the chief consideration,

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds; the hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

S. C. Buff Leghorns.—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence to-day than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading breeder, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much

S. C. White Leghorns.

improved on the original strain. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6 per 100.

R. C. White Leghorns. Fast beeoming popular beeause of their white plumage, yellow legs and low rose

R. C. White Leghorns.

eombs. They are very attraetive and noted for their large white eggs. Our breeder of this variety is Mr. L. H. Perry, who has been a prominent winner at the large shows in many different states. Eggs from best exhibition matings, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. Eggs from other grand birds, but not the best, $1.25 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.50 per 100.

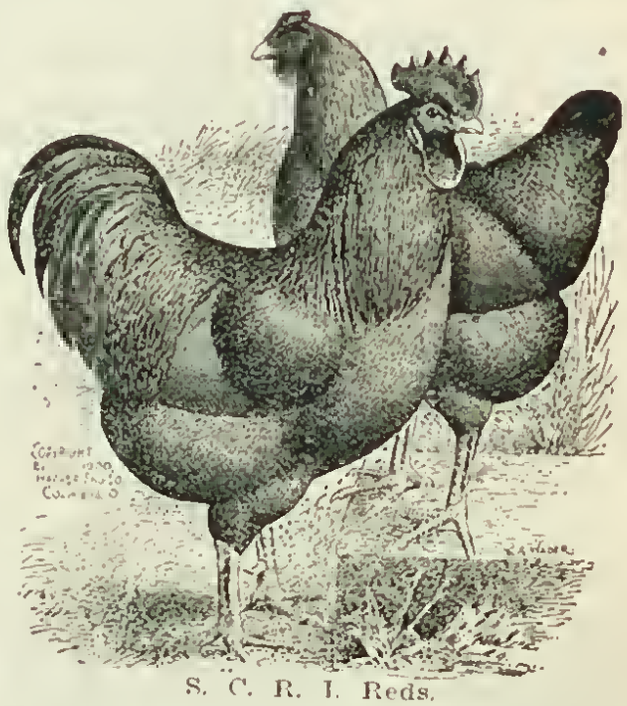
S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

S. C. Black Minorcas.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.

R. C. and S. C. Black Minorcas.—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large white eggs and producing a fowl whieh weighs for male 8 pounds and female 6½ pounds. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very prolific. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6 per 100.

Light Brahmas.—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for eenturies. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nieely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh, when in good condition, 10 to 12 pounds, and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $5 per 100.



S. C. R. I. Reds.

Rhode Island Reds.—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a eomparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is eonsidered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to eolds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ pounds and the females from 5 to 6½ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly reeommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30; $6 per 100.

Anconas.—The Ancona is a blaek and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct

breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non-sitters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs come from the leading breeder in this locality. Price, 15 eggs, $1.50; 30 for $2.50; 100, $7.

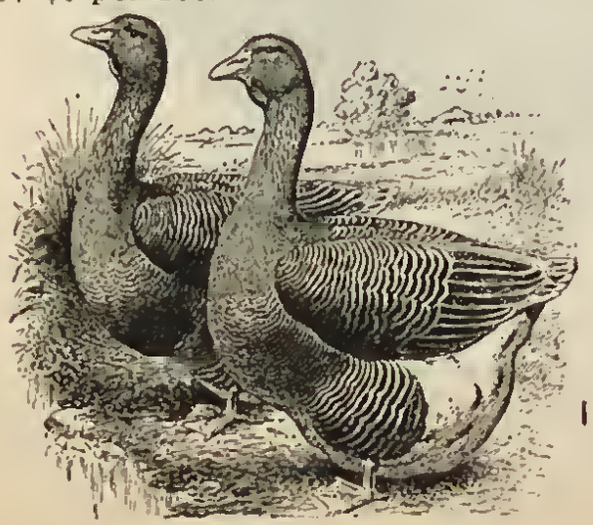
Pekin Ducks.

Buff Orpingtons.—The Orpingtons are the latest importation from England. They are large and stately in appearance, with long, round, deep bodies and very full breast and back development. The combs are single and of medium size. The standard weight of cocks is 10 pounds, cockerels, 8½ pounds; hens, 8 pounds; pullets, 7 pounds. This breed is becoming very popular in America. Eggs, $2 per 15; $3 per 30; $7 per 100.

Black Orpingtons.—$3 per 15; $5 per 30; $10 per 100.

White Orpingtons.—(Crystal White)—$3 per 15; $5 per 30; $10 per 100.

Houdans.—$1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6 per 100.



Toulouse Geese.

Columbian Wyandottes.—$3 per 15.

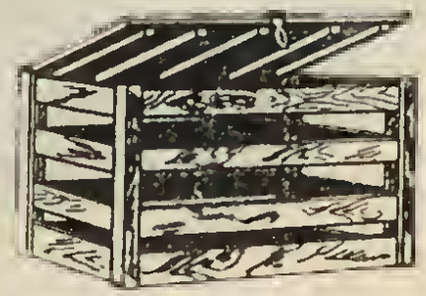
Pekin Ducks.—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying seventy-five eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, $1.50 per 9; $2.50 for 18.

Colored Muscovy Ducks are very profitable. They are very hardy and drakes often weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Our eggs are extra choice, coming from a breeder who has won in many of the large shows. The birds are blue-black with white markings. These ducks do not quack like other ducks and roost in houses with hens. It takes five weeks to hatch the eggs. Price of eggs, $2 per 11; $4 per 22.

Embden Geese are the large white geese with orange bills and feet. They are fine layers, make good mothers and are not given to roaming. Our eggs are from a breeder who has won many prizes at N. Y. State Fair. Eggs, $2 per 6; $4 per 12.

Toulouse Geese.—These geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back a dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs and tail they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 40c each; 9 for $3.

Berry Crates and Baskets



We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of baskets—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, $4.00 for 1,000. Special prices on larger lots.

Flower and Vegetable Plants, Bulbs, Etc.

Early Branching Asters.—In separate or mixed colors. 25c per doz.

Late Branching Asters.—Same as above (from Vick's seeds). 25c per dozen.

Verbenas.—In mixture, 5c each; doz. 50c.

Petunias.—Ruffled Giants in mixture. 5c each; doz. 50c.

Tomato Plants.—Earliana, Stone, etc. Doz., 25c; 100, $1.50.

Cabbage Plants.—Early and late varieties. 50c per 100; 1,000 rates on application.

Celery White Plume.—50c per 100.

Dahlia Bulbs.—In mixture, 5c each; doz., 50c.

Gladiolus Bulbs.—Standard mixture. 50c per dozen.

The Oswego Apple

This new apple has all the valuable characteristics of the Northern Spy apple, except color, which instead of being streaked like the Spy, is of a beautiful, deep, clear red. It is the most beautiful apple I have ever seen, and others tell me the same. It was discovered by D. D. Tryon of a neighboring town, an old schoolmate of mine. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree that had become split down by its heavy loads of fruit. The bright red apples were in striking contrast to the streaked fruit on the Northern Spy branches and easily attracted Mr. Tryon's attention. The discovery was made eight years ago and the young

A plate of the new Oswego apple.

tree has borne a crop of fruit every year since then, eight successive crops.

The fruit averages the same size as the Spy and has the same general characteristics, except color, which is a beautiful, clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburg and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has led the originator to think that the new variety is a cross of the Spy and Spitzenburg. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance and has

a flavor suggesting a cross of Spy and Spitz. It has a crispy Spy taste, although not so juicy as the Spy. The apples are exceptionally fine in appearance and when placed on exhibition with other varieties attract the greatest attention. While the season is about the same as the Spy, they are somewhat longer keepers. We have shown them at meetings of the Western New York Horticultural Society and of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association and everybody is enthusiastic of their future. We offer 1,500 trees thls spring, 2-year-old, fine trees, at $1.00 each, $10.00 per dozen.

Big Bargains—Fruit Trees, Vines and Ornamental Stock

Our fruit tree business has more than doubled every ycar sincc first offering them. Many customers that bought the first year have bought every year since and have secured us other customers. This alone is proof enough that our goods have proven satlsfactory.

Our offers this year will interest you. Order your trees early and take no chances. Everything is guarantced to be just as represented, and if at any time it is found to be otherwise, it will be rcplaced free of chargc to you, or your money refunded. There is no chance for a misunderstanding that so often comes up through salesmen or agents, and all business is transacted through the mail.

You have the time to sit down and make out your order for what you want, instead of having somconie come around and get you to sign an order for goods that you do not want. Your own State authorities wlll tcll you it is much better to buy direct of some Nursery. Those that have had experience along this line buy all their nursery stock by mail. You not only save money, but get the best therc is for the moncy. Do not bclicve anyone who tells you that goods offercd in this catalog are only seconds or culls.

The size, quality and kinds named in this catalog are guaranteed to be just as represented, as mentioned abovc. Now, is this not the best way for you to buy your trees? We leave it to you.

It is not how cheap one can furnish trecs, but how good.

NO. 1 1913 COLLECTION.

50 Trees and Plants. $8.25

All first-class, good, clean, healthy trees and plants, packed in paper-lined boxes and bales. Delivered f. o. b. railroad station at Nursery.

15 Apple, 4-5 Feet.

1 Yellow Transparent, one of finest early apple.
1 Gano, very profitablc market variety.
1 Fall Rambo, is strongly growing and a heavy bearer.
2 Winesap, dark red winter apple, fine.
2 Baldwin, largc, dark red, very productive.
2 Greening, good flavor, juicy; good keeper.
2 Jonathan, fine winter apple, red and yellow.
2 York Imperial, yellow flushed with carmine. Winter apple.
2 Stark, golden green and crimson, good early winter apple.

6 Pear, 4-6 Feet.

2 Kieffer, extraordinary largc yellow with light vermilion cheek.
2 Duchess, large greenish yellow, delicious.
1 Bartlett, large, waxen yellow, with red blush.
1 Flemish Beauty, large, flavor sweet and melting. September and October.

12 Peach, 3-5 Feet.

2 Kalamazoo, golden yellow freestone, large. September.
2 Crawfords Late, rich yellow freestone, late September.
2 Elberta, large yellow freestone, August and September.
2 Champion, large white freestonc, August.
2 Salway, deep yellow flesh, julcy; rich and sweet. October.
2 Lemon Cling, firm yellow flesh, rich. Mid-September.

8 Cherry, 4-5 Feet.

3 Montmorency, large, light red, tart, late June.
3 May Duke, dark red, rich flavor, middle of June.
1 Dyehousc, bright red, excellent for canning. Late May.
1 Black Tartarian, delicious purple cherry. July.

7 Plum, 4-6 Feet.

2 Bradshaw, very large, dark violet red, middle of August.
2 Shipper's Pride, large dark purple of Damson type. September.
2 Shropshire Damson, dark purple; flesh juiey and rieh. Valuable for preserving.

NO. 2 1913 COLLECTION.

Apple Trees.

20 eents each, in orders of $2.00 or more; 2-year-old 4-5 ft. trees. Good Big Value for your money. Your ehoiee of the following kinds:

Grimes Golden	Gano	Golden Sweet	Duehess
Early Harvest	Newton Pippin	White Plppin	Rambo
Winesap	Yellow Transparent	Ben Davis	Baldwin
Jonathan	Mammoth Blaek Twig	Maiden Blush	Minkler
Northwestern Greening	Holland Pippin	Rawles Jennette	

All peach trees offered are budded on seedlings, grown from peaeh seeds seeured from the seetion of the eountry where peaeh yellows does not exist. All freestone peaehes, except where noted.

NO. 3 1913 COLLECTION.

30 $5.15

Peach. Big 4-5 ft. trees

5 Champion, large white freestone. August.
3 Kalamazoo, golden yellow freestone. September.
5 Elberta. large yellow freestone. Aug. and Sept.
5 Stump, red and white peaeh; large, fine. Late.
5 Salway, deep yellow flesh, juicy and sweet. Oetober.
5 Bokara, large, yellow flesh, firm.
2 Lemon Cling, firm yellow flesh, rieh. Mid-September.

NO 4 1913 COLLETION.

Peach. Good big trees.

20 $3.50

4 Old Mixon Free, large, with tender white flesh, exeellent.
4 Elberta, large yellow freestone, August and September.
4 Kalamazoo, golden yellow freestone, large. September.
4 Champion, large white freestone, August.
4 Crawford's Late, rieh yellow freestone, late September.

NO. 5 1913 COLLECTION

20 Peach. 3-4 feet. Medium sized tree. $3.00

Just the size that is planted in eommereial orehards.
Same varieties in this as in No. 3 1913 Colleetion.

NO. 6 1913 COLLECTION.

25 Peach. Fine little trees, 2½-3½ feet. $2.60

Trees with good roots and first-elass in every way. They are big bargains at this priee.

5 Champion, large white freestone, August.
5 New Prolifie, large, firm yellow flesh, juiey, of fine flavor. September.
5 Smoek, large yellow freestone, juiey and enormously produetive.
5 Crawford's Late, rieh yellow freestone, late September.
5 Golden Drop, golden eolor flesh, juiey, tree produetive. Late September.

NO. 7 1913 COLLECTION.

12 **Dwarf Fruit Trees, big enough to bear first year** $3.95

In fact, some have bloom buds on now.

Pear budded on Anjou Quince, of following kinds:

2 Duchess
2 Keiffer
1 Bartlett
1 Flemish Beauty

Apple budded on Paradise stock, of following kinds:

1 Yellow Transparent
1 Grimes' Golden
2 Arkansas Black
1 Strawberry
1 Maiden Blush

NO. 8 1913 COLLECTION.

10 **Standard Pear, 4-6 feet.** $2.50

Your choice of any of the following:

Keiffer
Seckle
Bartlett
Flemish Beauty
Clapp's Favorite
Anjou

NO. 9 1913 COLLECTION.

12 **Cherry Trees, 4-6 feet.** $2.80

Your choice of any of the following:

Montmorency
Early Richmond
Dyehouse
Late Duke
Yellow Spanish
Black Tartarian

NO. 10 1913 COLLECTION.

Big Bargains in Forest Tree Seedlings.
Best quality that money can buy.

Forest Tree Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches.

100	Locust (for posts)	12 to 18 in.	$1.00	Postage paid.
100	Locust (for posts)	18 to 24 in.	1.15	Parcel post paid.
100	Catalpa Speciosa	20 to 30 in.	1.15	Parcel post paid.
100	Catalpa Speciosa	10 to 20 in.	.80	Postage paid.
100	Russian Mulberry	18 to 24 in.	1.15	Parcel post paid.
25	Bald Cypress	15 to 24 in.	.80	Postage paid.
50	Norway Maple	18 to 24 in.	1.25	Parcel post paid.
100	Osage	12 to 18 in.	.90	Postage paid.
25	Norway Spruce, 3 yr. old	8 to 12 in.	1.00	Parcel post paid.

NO. 11 1913 COLLECTION.

Hedge Plants. Big money values, best stock.

100 California Privet, 12 to 18 inches, branched tops..$3.50
100 California Privet, 18 to 24 inches, branched tops.. 4.50
100 California Privet, 2 to 3 feet, branched tops..... 5.25
100 Spirea Van Houtti, 2 to 3 feet, branched tops..... 6.00
100 Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 feet, $2.00; 2 to 3 feet, 3.00
100 Berberry Thumbergii, 10 to 15 inches.....12.00

NO. 12 1913 COLLECTION.

10 of the following shrubs for $2.00.

All big plants. Your choice of the following kinds:

Purple Leaf Berberry
Red Twig Dogwood
Bush Honeysuckle
Spireas, assorted
Red Snowberry
Witch-hazel
Calycanthus
Hydrangeas
Dautzias
Golden Elder
Indigo Berry
Lilacs, white
Lilacs, purple
Mahonia
Syringas
Snowballs

Remember these offers are made for our 1913 Catalog and when varieties are exhausted it will be impossible to secure them of other Nurseries, of the class we are offering, and sell them at these prices. Please place your order as early as possible and save any delay in packing and shipping.

FRESH PICKED BERRIES.

Many who receive this catalog will wish to purchase fresh berries of us before the plants received from us will come into bearing. For the convenience of these people, we have opened a fresh fruit department. Throughout the season of ripening, from June 1st to November 15th, we will be able to supply strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, apples, plums and pears. Write us for prices.

Strawberries will usually start off at 15c per quart the fore part of June and in the flush, will run about 10c per quart. Raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries will run from 10c to 15c per quart. Grapes about 15c per 5-pound basket. Plums about $2 per bushel, pears about $1.50 and apples about $1 per bushel. Fall strawberries will begin just as summer strawberries end, about July 15th, and continue well into November. Our favorite sized berry crate is 32 quarts, but we can ship any multiple of four quarts. Price of fall bearing strawberries, fresh picked, 25c per quart. If you will let us ship at any date most convenient for us, we will supply fall strawberries in 32 quart crates at 20c per quart. Why not order a crate and sell them to your neighbors and friends, or get your groceryman to order it? We can ship 500 miles or so with safety.

OUR NEW BOOK.

Farmer on the Strawberry.

Third edition, issued in February, 1912. This is just the book you have been looking for. Written by L. J. Farmer, who has spent the best thirty years of his life among strawberries and small fruit plants. It contains 100 pages, over forty halftone pictures and most everything you could think of about strawberries and other berry fruits. It is the first and only complete authority on the fall bearing strawberry, containing the same material about them as "Fall Bearing Strawberry Secrets," published by Farm Journal, in addition to general information on growing all kinds of strawberries. We give it free with orders amounting to $10 or more. We have reduced the cash price for 1913 to 25c, postpaid.

Showing display of Fall Strawberries, green corn, melons, apples, celery, oranges, etc., at Clyde's Bakery, September 1st, 1910.

HOW TO GET THE FRUIT GROWER AND FARMER FREE.

We offer the Fruit Grower and Farmer, published at St. Joseph, Mo., free to all patrons whose orders

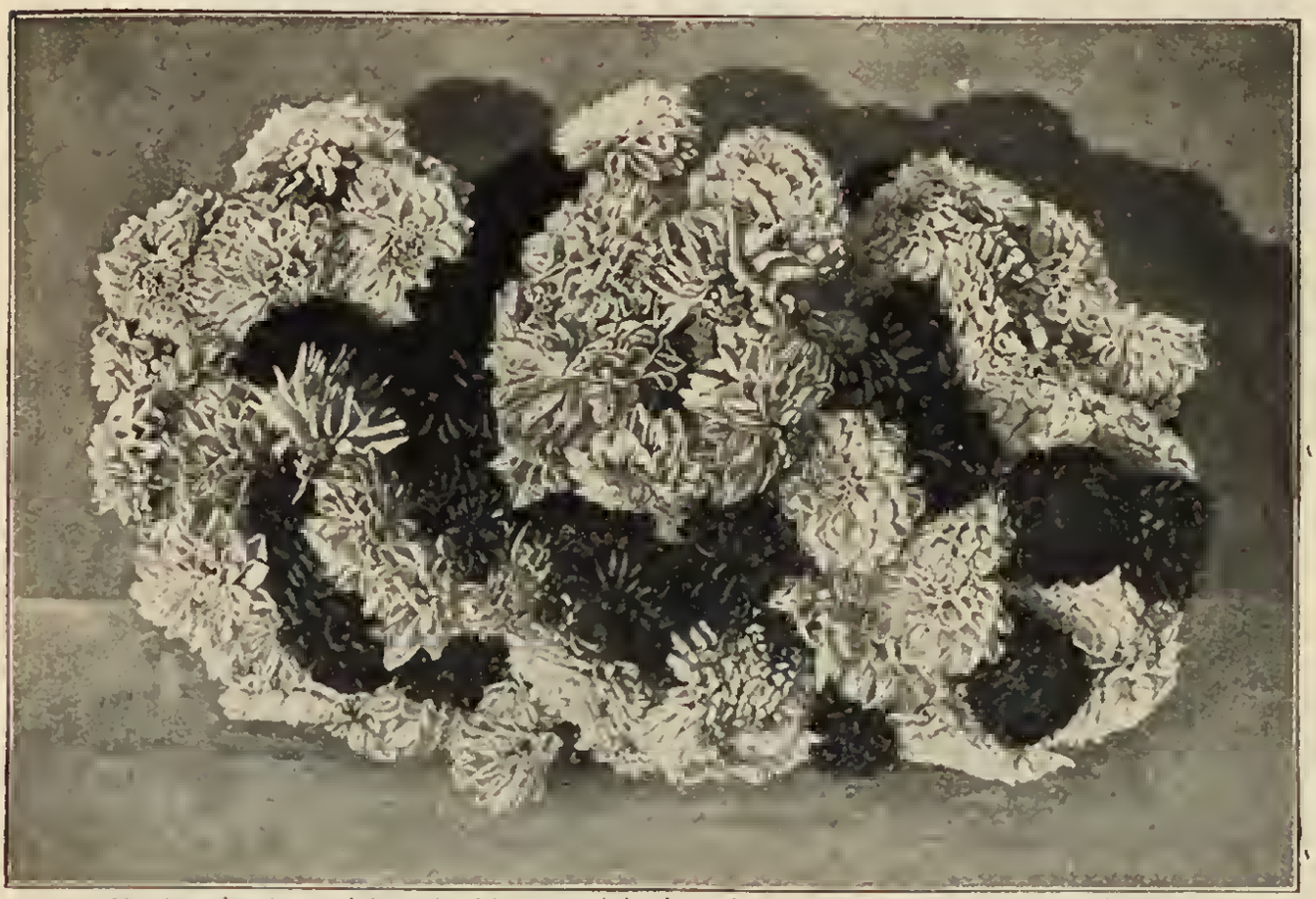
amount to $20.00 or more. If you already take the Fruit Grower, or prefer the Farm Journal of Philadelphia, we will send the Farm Journal for five years in place of the Fruit Grower. These two papers are the leading journals of their class and should be in every farmer's home. Both of these journals have been unusually fair to me and my business and this is why I am helping boost their circulation. If you wish to subscribe and pay cash, the price is $1.00 per year for the Fruit Grower and $1.00 for five years for the Farm Journal. If after reading these papers for a year, you do not say that the investment is a good one, we will return your money.

FERTILIZERS AND SPRAYING MATERIALS.

We can supply all kinds of commercial fertilizers, such as Nitrate of Soda, Suphate and Muriate of Potash, South Caroline Rock, ground bone and mixed fertilizers of all formulas. Also spraying machines and spraying materials of all kinds. Write for prices on fertilizers, spray pumps, Arsenate of Lead, Lime Sulphur solution, Prepared Bordeaux Mixture, etc. We do not issue a catalogue on this material, but will quote prices on any particular quantity by letter. These goods are put up by the best manufacturers in the United States.

ASSISTANTS WANTED.

We are in constant need of help to carry on our large and increasing business. We take on new hands at most any time and teach them all the details of the business and they can remain with us or go elsewhere to other employers or engage in the business themselves. We take men and women, young and old, with no experience, and in a few years teach them more than they could learn in a lifetime at school, at the same time, paying them good wages. Everybody around us learns to do all kinds of work whether in the office, packing shed or on the fruit farm. If you want a place and are willing to work, write us.



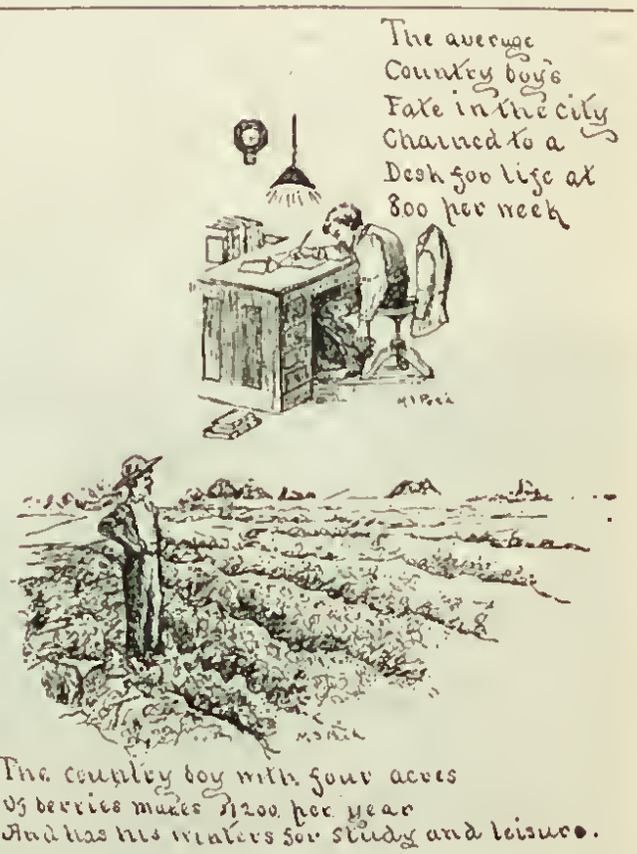
Market basket of Dahlia blooms picked at L. J. Farmer's place, October 10th.

The St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry also known as "Ranere" and "Second Cropper," seems to be worthy of more than usual attention. We have not fruited this berry but we have letters from prominent authorities who speak very highly of it. A leading nurseryman of Hammonton, N. J., writes us that this raspberry is grown largely by the Italians of Hammonton, who bring in quantities of the fruit very late in

the season. He says that the Italians have kept the variety largely among themselves and that its origin is a mystery. The fruit is of excellent quality and brings fancy prices. It is not only fall bearing but bears a large crop at the regular fruiting time of raspberries. We advise our friends to give it a trial. Price of plants, 6 for 50c; 12, 75c; 25, $1.00; 100, $3.00.

Giant Himalaya Berry.

This is a berry of the blackberry family, crawling and spreading over the ground much like a grape vine. It is the most remarkable growing plant we have ever seen. It will make fully double the growth in a season that a vigorous crimson rambler rose bush will. The berries run from the size of common wild dewberries up to the size of cultivated blackberries. They are black in color and much resemble blackberries in taste. I have never tested this vine to ascertain its hardiness, but this quality seems to be the great bone of contention. I do not recommend this fruit, neither do I condemn it. From what I see and read, I would not advise anyone to plant it largely, but I presume everybody will have to test it in a small way before they are satisfied. Too extravagant claims have been made for it to be reasonable, yet it may have great value under certain conditions in certain localities. We are inclined to believe that varieties will be selected that will have more value than the average run of plants now before the public. It does not cost much to test this plant. 6 for 50c; 12, $1; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.


The average Country boy's Fate in the city Chained to a Desk 300 like at 800 per week
The country boy with four acres of berries makes $1200 per year And has his winters for study and leisure.

Testimonials

Rochester, N. Y., September 14, 1912.
You will remember we bought from you last spring, several bushels of the new Hastings potato. We want to say to you from present indications this potato is going to out class fifteen other varieties planted on the same farm. We are going to keep a careful record when the stock is dug, but from present indications it is showing up better than all other varieties.
Very truly yours,
BROWN BROTHERS' COMPANY.

Hanover, Mass., November 5, 1912.
The grape vines came last night and they are fine looking vines. Am very much pleased with them.
MRS. LEANDER DAMON.

Long Branch, N. J., November 5, 1912.
I am very well pleased with the fall strawberries. I picked 20½ quarts from July 15th to August 23rd; August 27th 2 quarts, August 29th 2 quarts, August 30th 1 quart, September and October 13½ quarts, making 39 quarts up to October 22nd.
JOSEPH W. VAN DERVEER.

Lexington, Ky., October 31, 1912.
Last spring I bought some fall bearing strawberry plants of you and they did just fine. We got ripe berries out of the patch to-day and there is lots of bloom. They did what you said they would.
LUCY BERRY.

Oconomowoc., Wis., November 25, 1912.
I have some good things purchased from you and I want to know what you have new, and am writing for 1913 catalogue. Hastings potato, Plum Farmer raspberry, Perfection currant and strawberries are all fine, none better. Plum Farmer beats all.
A. V. DROWN.

Newton, N. J., October 5, 1912.
I bought a dozen of your fall bearing strawberry plants last spring and have now got some fine ripe berries. They are doing just as you said they would.
J. C. TRAVIS.

Tacoma, Wash., September 25, 1912.
I beg to inform you that I received yesterday one package containing strawberry plants ordered by Mr. S. Shikata, in good order. I shall arrange to send the same to Japan by our Company's steamer, as soon as possible.
Yours truly,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Per R. K.

Muir, Mich., September 23, 1912.
A year ago last spring I bought one-half dozen plants each of the Americus and Francis. The Francis all died. The Americus were much hardier and survived. They bore fruit last fall and are loaded with blossoms and green and ripe berries to-day. They are a success as fall fruiters.
BERNARD F. DALZELL.

What the State Inspector of Nurseries says:

Syracuse, N. Y., April 16, 1912.

Mr. L. J. Farmer,

Dear Sir:—Please inform me which variety of fall bearing strawberry you consider best, both for market and the home garden. When I first learned of the fall bearing strawberries, I considered them a freak and was doubtful of their being of any real value, except as a novelty.

When I saw the large crop of fine berries on your grounds late last fall, however, I changed my mind regarding their desirability, and believe them valuable from a commercial standpoint.

Very truly yours, L. L. WOODFORD.

Mr. Woodford again wrote, October 21, 1912:

When at your place last week I was very much surprised, as well as pleased, at the fine condition and fruitfulness of your fall bearing strawberry beds that have fruited for two seasons.

Both the quantity and quality of the berries are simply astonishing.

Very truly yours,
L. L. WOODFORD.

Warren, R. I., October 21, 1912.

I will have to tell you about my plants I got of you last spring; Francis and Americus did fine. I have 100 plants from the few I got. I have had a lot of fun with them and have had the people in town wild over them. One old man who has raised a great many berries stood and looked at them a long time and then told the storekeeper that he did not believe there was such a thing. I have had them on exhibition in several places. We have had berries steadily from the middle of August and the vines are covered with bloom and berries now. Our man carried 10 boxes of these berries into a department store in Providence, R. I., and sold them for 50c per box. The storekeeper sold them for 75c per box. This store is patronized mostly by well to do people.

A. P. WHEELER.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1912.

I thought you would be interested to learn that the strawberries that I purchased of you this spring have done finely, and now are in full fruit. I took up six plants of them two weeks ago, and exhibited them at the Melrose Horticultural Society Exhibition last Saturday. They attracted a great deal of attention, as they bore the bloom, green fruit and ripe berries, and received the "Award of Merit," which is the highest prize offered by the society.

All of the plants have made a good growth and as they have quite a few runners, I am expecting to have quite a little bed of them next year. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY.

Centre Marshfield, Mass., Aug. 26, 1912

I wish to thank you for the fine shape the plants I bought of you this spring were in when received. Also for the Dahlia tubers. They are now in full bloom, three different colors; they are fine. I also wish to ask you about the fall bearing berries. Is it possible for them to mature all the berries that set? I have plants of Autumn and Teddy Roosevelt that have blooms and buds enough to make two quarts each if they mature.

C. H. WILLIAMSON.

Reno, Nevada, May 20, 1912.

The stock you shipped me was packed fine and arrived in the very best of condition. Every one of my Idaho raspberries are growing. H. F. HAZEN.

Kemptville, Ont., Can., July 4, 1912.

I received the strawberry plants all in good condition, and they are growing finely. These are the first foreign plants I ever got to grow and I am just delighted with them.

JANE MUNDLE.

Keokuk, Iowa, May 24, 1912.

I received the plants and planter O. K. The plants are nearly every one growing fine.

FRED BAWDEN.

Boulder, Colorado, May 20, 1912.

The strawberry plants I ordered from you came in good time and were in fine condition. They are growing right along and promise to do well.

MARGARET L. IRWIN.

Ware, Mass., May 20, 1912.

I received the strawberry plants May 16th in fine condition. I will say they were the best lot of plants that I ever bought. When I want some more, you may be sure I will order from L. J. Farmer. Many thanks for the extra plants and bulbs.

W. B. BALLOU.

Norristown, Pa., May 11, 1912.

The 25 Americus strawberry plants received in good condition. I set out 30 of them. Thanks. M. E. BOTSFORD.

Westfield, N. Y., May 20, 1912.

Have received the plants as ordered in good shape. I thank you for promptness and attention. G. SCHOENFIELD.

Grandview, Wash., May 20, 1912.

The 12 Blowers blackberries sent to refill order No. 27465 arrived in good condition and I thank you for them. C. E. BELL.

Geneseo, Ills., May 13, 1912.

I received plants in fine shape and I thank you ever so much for sending me such nice plants. MRS. REBECCA HOOVER.

Bay City, Texas., Nov. 24, 1912.

I received the trees; they were in good condition and came through in four days.

J. S. LARGE.

New Milford, Conn., May 17, 1912.

Everything received in first-class condition and gives promise of thriving.

MRS. JOHN B. COX.

Fond du Lac, Wis., May 15, 1912.

My shipment of plants came and all are fine. I have them all in the ground and expect big results. HERMAN SULTZE.

Sand Springs, Oklahoma, May 8, 1912.

Trees arrived this A. M. in bottom of a car of machinery. They seem O. K., however. They are nice lookers and ought to bear fruit next year I should think.

——— ED. A. PAGE.

Greenacres, Wash., April 28, 1912.

I want to compliment you on the way you send your goods out. Very different from many nurserymen. They always reach me in good condition. C. B. WEAVER.

Chicago, Ills., April 27, 1912.

Will you kindly send me another one of your "Farmer on the Strawberry," just as you did a few days ago. I think that it is one of the best books, most plainly written, that I have seen that gives instructions in any way to us farmers who want to know a thing or two. Yours very truly,

FRANK B. WHITE.

ORDER SHEET—Please use this sheet in ordering Plants.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego County N. Y.

Please forward by....:.....
State whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight

Exp. or Frt. Office.....

Name .....

Post Office .....

County .....State .....

R. R. or Exp. Line.....

Forward on or about.....

Amount Enclosed:

Post Office Order $.....

Exp. Money Order $.....

Draft or Check $.....

Cash $.....

Stamps $.....

Total $.....

Date .....

QUANTITY	VARIETIES	PRICE

IDAHO.
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1909 L.J. FARMER

"ROYAL PURPLE"
RASPBERRY

STRAWBERRIES IN CORN CUTTING TIME
OCT. 10TH 1912